Army Policy

MAJ Laura L. Wade
NGB-SFSS-SAPR
703-607-2211
laura.l.wade@us.army.mil

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Background

Army's Task Force Report's Key Recommendations

- Create a policy focused on education, prevention, integrated victim support, appropriate action and timely reporting
- Create comprehensive and sequential training
- Establish a program structure to provide support to sexual assault victims through Victim Advocates (VAs) and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)
- Establish a structured system for documentation, quarterly assessments, reporting and program improvement at all levels

Agenda

- Background
- Agenda
- Regulations
- Directive Type Memorandums (DTM)
- DoD Directive
- DoD Instruction
- AR 600-20, chapter 8

Regulations

- Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 6495.01
  6 October 2005
- Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6495.02
  23 June 2006
- USCENTCOM, Regulation 600-16,
  2 August 2000
- Army Command Policy, AR 600-20, Chapter 8
  18 March 2008
- Army Training and Leader Development, AR 350-1
  3 August 2007

DoD Guidance

- Directive –Type Memorandums (DTM)
  - Training Tasks for Response Capability
  - Confidentiality
  - Evidence collection

- Department of Defense Directive 6495.01

- Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02
- Established positions: SARC and UVA
- Prescriptive and thorough

DoD Guidelines

- Provides a clear Department-wide definition of Sexual assault
- Provides the foundation for all training programs
- Establishes the following baselines:
  - Immediate response capability in all locations to ensure access to appropriate victim services
  - Designation of responsibilities of SARC and VA, and adoption of guidelines for rapid response, including identification of first responders, requisite training, and the manner for conducting case management.
  - The position of the SARC and the conduct of case management will ensure system accountability and victim access to quality services.
- Establishes a baseline for Services to build on to ensure the same level of response on all locations, including deployed locations.

Command Policy, AR 600-20 CH 8

OVERVIEW

- Sexual Assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team.

- Every Soldier who is aware of sexual assault, should immediately (within 24 hours) report incidents of sexual assault.

- Sexual Assault is incompatible with the Army Values and is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other federal and local civilian

Command Policy, AR 600-20 CH 8

OVERVIEW

- Focuses on educations, prevention, integrated victim support, appropriate action and timely reporting.
- Establishes a program structure to provide support to sexual assault victims through Victim Advocates (VA) and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC).
- Establishes a structured system for documentation, quarterly assessments, reporting and program improvement at all levels.

Command Policy, AR 600-20 CH 8

- **Sensitive handling of victims of sexual assault**
  - **Requires the establishment of a victim advocate program**
  - **Creates option for confidential reporting of sexual assault**
  - **Recommends delaying action on victims' collateral misconduct**
  - **Allows victim to be separated from offender if victim desires**

  Training
  - **Requires training at all levels of Professional Military Education, unit awareness training, senior leader training and special training for all first responders**
  - **Requires pre and post deployment training**

- **Prevention**
  - **Provides same gender sponsors for first term Soldiers**
  - **Requires distribution of SAPR posters, handouts, and other resources**

- **Accountability**
  - **Authority for SAPR Program withheld to Battalion (BN) Commander**
  - **Tracks sexual assault incidents and fulfillment of SAPR training**

Key Points

- Sexual Assault is a Crime
- The Army will use training, education and awareness to prevent sexual assault
- All Victims will be treated with dignity, fairness and respect
- Promotes sensitive handling of victims of sexual assault
- Unrestricted reports require aggressive, timely and thorough investigations.
- Those who commit sexual assault offenses should be held accountable.

Summary

- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program represents fundamental change in Army's response to sexual assault
- SARC and VA play a key role in increasing sensitivity and understanding of the issue
- SARC and VA are essential to ensuring victims are properly advised of their reporting options, and receive timely and appropriate care